MANCHESTER JOURNAL.

MANCHESTER, JAN. 12, 1869.

Col. W. B. Stokes, member of Congress from the Third District, will probably succeed Parson Brownlow in the Governorship of Tennessee. The election takes place in August. Gov. Brownlow is to succeed Mr. Patterson, the President's son-in-law, in the United States Senate.

General Grant was asked by a Southern Senator to sanction a proposition for the United States Government to endorse bonds to be issued for building the Mississippi levees. He refused, very pointedly, saying that if Northern industry and capital were not violently kept out of the South, and if the negroes were paid fair wages for fair work, private capital would do all that is necessary to be done in this direction. He declared his purpose to do nothing or sanction nothing to squander the public money, and if the Mississippi lands could not be reclaimed without Government aid, "let them stay under water." That is sound talk.

At the late Presidential election Grant and Colfax had a popular majority of 300,000, and received 213 electoral votes out of 286. Of this 300,000 majority more than 280,000 was given in seven States, which, in the aggregate, cast only 59 electoral votes, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. From this statement it will be seen that the heavy Republican majorities exist in two localities—in the East and the West. Outside of these seven States, the majority of that party in the late contest was only 21,000. Seymour obtained 200,000 in the four States of Kentucky, Maryland, Georgia and Louisiana, which cast only 34 electoral votes. In the rest of the Union the contest between them was close and sharp.

John Minor Botts, widely known to the country as a politician and public man, of Virginia, died Friday, after several days of severe illness. Mr. Botts must have been near 70 years of age. He was for several terms a member of Congress, and became conspicuous as a Whig, and particularly as a friend of Henry Clay. He was at one time a devoted friend of John Tyler, but on Mr. Tyler's desertion of the Whigs when he became President, Mr. Botts joined in denouncing him. During the war Mr. Botts maintained Union opinions, for which he suffered persecutions from the Virginia rebels. For his losses of property in consequence of the rebellion, he asked to be compensated by Congress, and we believe was granted some amount of relief.

Rev. Pliney H. White furnishes the Burlington *Free Press* with brief biographical sketches of prominent citizens of the State, who have died during the year just closed. The following is the list, given in chronological order: John Henry Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont; Samuel Adams, of Grand Isle; Norman Williams, of Woodstock; James Davis, of St. Albans; Leonard Keith, of Barre; Heman Barstowe, of Shelburne; Nathaniel Jones, of Wolcott; Portus Baxter, of Derby; James L. Stark, of Halifax; Col. Enoch E. Johnson; Alexander Furguson, of So. Burlington; Alvah Spaulding, of Weathersfield; Daniel Pierce Thompson, of Montpelier; Levi Meader, of Vergennes; Lewis Meacham, of New Haven; Milo L. Bennett and Gamaliel B. Sawyer, of Burlington; Daniel Cobb, of Strafford; George W. Bailey, of Middlesex; James Amber, of Huntington; Thomas Jameson, of Irasburg; Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock; Benjamin F. Foster, of Duxmerston; Stephen Royce, of Berkshire; Charles Loomis, of Montpelier; Jeremiah French, of Burlington: Stephen P. Flagg, of Wilmington. Three persons have died in Vermont during the year, at the age of more than a century, Mr. Styles, of Pera, aged 102; Robert Hansford, of Underhill, aged 101; and Samuel Cooper, of Troy, (22 November,) aged 100 years and 6 months.

A New Orleans despatch under date of Friday, says: "Gen. Rousseau died very suddenly last night at 11 o'clock, having taken leave of his friends and staff shortly before that hour. The manifestations of regret are universal." Gen. Rousseau was of the regular army, a graduate of West Point. At the time the war broke out he was in Kentucky, and made himself at once active in organizing troops and serving the Government in every possible way. Kentucky became too hot for him, and he was obliged to retire to the State of Ohio. In the whole campaign of the army of the Cumberland, under Buel, Rosecrans and Thomas, Gen. Rousseau served, always with honor and distinction. The war closed, Gen. R. gave unmistakable evidences of his conservatism, and has sided strongly with the Democratic and Andy Johnson sentiment of the country. When Sheridan was removed from command in New Orleans, Gen. Rousseau succeeded him. He did nothing there to offend the late rebels, and little to commend himself to the freedmen and their friends. A Union man from the stump, he always believed in slavery, and doubtless lamented its extinction. He was a brave, honest, sturdy man, thoroughly opinionated, and active and efficient in any cause he espoused.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

In this important report, it will be seen that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the sum of one hundred and eighty-one million dollars was collected from internal revenue, the expenses of collecting which was five per cent. The heavy item in this account are the taxes paid on the indulgence of popular appetite. The amount received, for instance, from the tax on smoking and chewing tobacco was, in round numbers, fifteen million dollars. Add to this the cost of production and dealer's profits, which is estimated to be five times more than the revenue tax, amounting to seventy-five million dollars. All the railroads paid together less than seven millions, the insurance companies less than two millions, and the telegraph and express companies not a million between them, so that chewing and smoking tobacco—our small vices, as they are called—are really "bigger things" in the commissioner's report, than all the railroads, telegraphs, express and insurance companies in the United States taken together. The number of cigars taxed was six hundred millions. It is calculated that as many more are used through smuggling, making a grand total yearly expenditure in the United States of one hundred and fifty million dollars for tobacco alone.

Will not some philanthropist discover some remedy for this enormous and useless waste of money? Only think of it, one hundred and fifty millions annually thrown away! This would soon liquidate our national debt. The question recurs, where will an antidote be found for this greatest of evils.—*New York Herald.*

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE SEASON.

The Providence Journal urges people to pay their small bills. It says: "The prompt payment of small bills is something more than a convenience, considering its results, and the real distress, which the neglect of it often occasions, raises it to the dignity of a virtue. There are many tradesmen, engaged in an extensive business, who have to meet large payments, and who depend for them upon the aggregate of small sums. It makes no sort of difference with the payer whether these small sums are paid to-day, or to-morrow, or next week. It makes a weighty difference to the tradesman, who is obliged to keep two or three clerks running after little bills, and to pay one per cent. a month for the money that is due to him, in a thousand little sums, that he should have for the asking, and that he is kept out of by the thoughtlessness of his customers whom he does not wish to offend by importunity." This is all true as the gospel, but we would teach even a purer virtue, a higher morality, and say don't make any small bills, but pay as you go. The habit of getting everything charged, from a tooth-pick to a barrel of flour, is a most pernicious one, yet most people would be surprised if they could see the bills made out by our traders, to perceive how many small charges they have, how, even, in many hundreds of instances the whole bill of an individual for the quarter or the half year, as the case may be, is less than one dollar. Probably the individual had the money in his pocket when he made the purchase, and sheer laziness or the force of habit prevented his paying for it down and thus ending the matter. Instead of that it was charged upon the books, drawn off upon a bill, and perhaps took the time of a clerk half an hour to collect. Much as it costs merchants and mechanics to collect these small sums, they cannot afford to lose them, for the aggregate often amounts to a considerable sum; but their customers ought not to ask them to submit to such a tax, for it really amounts to that. Among the new resolutions of the new year let us recommend to our readers that they make one not to run up any "little bills," unless absolutely necessary, hereafter. If everybody would make this rule and live up to it, new year's would be much more "happy" than it usually is now. In fact, we don't know whether this period of bills is most dreaded by debtor or creditor at present.—*Springfield Republican.*

—It is reported in Washington that Mr. Seward has pledged this country so definitely to the purchase of St. Thomas, that he declares that the national honor will be forfeited unless the bargain is ratified at once. If this be true, our real estate agent cannot be put out of office too soon. The country does not want to pay for any such shaky addition to its dominion, or indeed for any more territory. Mr. Colfax struck a true and popular note at the New England dinner in New York on Forefathers' day, when he said "I feel ashamed as an American when I hear of offering to *buy* soil and sovereignty, men, women and children, with gold and silver from our national treasury, to share with us in our magnificent future."

—Gen. Butler has his revenge on Kilpatrick for stumping the Essex district against him last fall, in an amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill, which he proposed and carried through the House of Representatives on Wednesday, consolidating three of the South American missions into one, thus throwing Kilpatrick out of his appointment as minister to Chili. The charge that Kilpatrick exacted $100 apiece for his speeches for Grant in the recent campaign, caused many to vote for the amendment who would not otherwise have done so.

Local Intelligence.

Manchester.

—A man by the name of Warner, in the employ of the Fellows Brothers, of this town, fell from a load of hay on saturday last, and broke his collar bone.

—Rev. Alva S. Fellows, of this town, killed a cow the 26th of December, which weighed 1,148 pounds.

—We would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisements in to-day's paper. T. Perkins has on hand a good assortment of building materials, painter's stock, &c. He has also added to his stock of goods, flour and kerosene oil, of which he is selling large quantities.

Sometimes New.—L. D. Coy has erected a nice building in Seminary Avenue, and has opened a New Book Store, the only establishment we believe between Bennington and Rutland. With so large a territory and a well conducted business, we bespeak for him a large trade.

At the Parsonage.—A Pastoral visit will be made at the residence of Rev. R. S. Cushman, Wednesday Eve., January 20th, by all his friends who desire to wish him once more a Happy and Useful New Year. And while tendering him their sympathies and good wishes, to also give him that other Aid and Comfort which a pastor knows so well how to appreciate. Friends are requested to bring their own refreshments.

Clothes Washer.—Woodward's patent clothes washer, advertised in to-day's paper, and for which G. P. Sweet, of this place is the agent for Bennington County, is one of the greatest labor-saving inventions of the day. By its use the labors of "washing-day" are made light and pleasant. It does its work well (as we know from a thorough trial) and expeditiously, and will save enough in the wear of clothes to pay for itself in a short time. Every housekeeper should give it a trial.

Business.—The Young Men's Christian Association, of this place, are to occupy the rooms over Coy's book store, in his new building, and Dr. A. M. Johnson, Dentist, is to occupy the rooms vacated by the Association, over Knapp's shoe store. The Dr. is fitting up the rooms in a very convenient and tasty manner.

—Snow, to the depth of four or five inches, fell here yesterdy afternoon and this morning, which makes excellent sleighing again.

—The Rev. James Anderson, advertises his place in this village for sale or lease, in our columns to day.

—We call attention of our readers to the Boston Dollar Store advertisement of Eastman & Kendall in another column.

—F. C. White, Esq., present Superintendent of the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Lebanon Springs road, and assumed the duties of the same on the 1st of January.

Educational.—The Educational Meeting for Wednesday the 6th inst., came off, and considering the misunderstanding with regard to the time and the unfavorable weather, was quite a success. We hope that much good will result from it.—Officers were appointed after which the exercises were opened by a prayer from Rev. Mr. Cushman. We then listened to an address from Rev. Mr. Austin, setting forth the claims of Colleges and the benefits resulting from an advanced course of study. Then followed a report from several of the schools in town, revealing a deplorable state of things as regards attendance in schools, and a want of interest on the part of parents. A discussion then took place which was opened by C. A. Batchelder, who was followed by Mr. Utley. They endeavored to awaken an interest on the part of the public in their common Schools. We then should have listened to an address on general education by Rev. Mr. Cushman, but the lateness of the hour decided us to defer it until our next meeting, to be held in the Baptist Church at Factory Point, on Friday ev'ng January 15, at 6 1-2 o'clock r. M. The order of exercise will be as follows:—From 6 1-2 to 7, reports from the several schools. It is desired that these reports embrace the number of absences, dismissals, tardiness and everything of interest pertaining to the schools; 7 to 7 3-4, an address to teachers by Rev. Mr. Cushman; 7 3-4 to 8 1-2, a discussion, Question—What method can be adopted to promote the interests of our schools? opened by Mr. R. Howard and W. H. Utley; 8 1-2 to 9, conversation upon topics of interest. We hope this meeting will be well attended by all who feel an interest in the cause of education.

East Dorset.

—Mrs. Brophey, an old lady, upwards of 80 years of age, fell one day last week and dislocated her hip. It is thought that her injuries will prove fatal.

—John Connell observed Christmas by getting beautifully drunk, and while in that state, entered Barrows' Hotel, and no one being in the barroom rang the bell for the landlord. The summons not being answered at once, Connell threw the bell through the window, breaking the sash, three lights of glass and the blind. On the appearance of Mr. Barrows and his inquiring who broke the window Connell attacked him knocking him down and otherwise mal-treating him.

Pawlet.

—Ira S. Batchelder, Esq., has sold his farm to M. B. Lyon. Mr. B. will remove to Townshend.

—F. P. Batchelder has sold his farm to Benjamin Williams, for $3,300, and will remove to Ludlow.

—A Grand Concert is to be given at the Congregational Church, under the direction of M. L. Boynton, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst.

Jamaica.

—On Tuesday, Dec. 29th, at a meeting held for that purpose, the town of Jamaica voted to subscribe for and take of the capital stock of the West River Railroad to the amount of $17,000, and that the town issue its bonds to an amount sufficient to pay the assessments on such stock whenever the same shall be called for, one-tenth of the amount of such bonds to be made payable in one year from the time of the issue of the first installment thereof, and one-tenth thereof every two years thereafter; such bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to be specified in coupons attached to the bonds; and that the town choose three commissioners to act for the town in carrying into effect the foregoing votes, and Hoyt H. Wheeler, Joel Holton and Benjamin Muzzy were chosen such commissioners. The amount voted was eight times the grand list, and the full amount authorized by law. The vote was nearly unanimous, there being but nineteen dissenting voices.

—At the annual communication of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., held at their Lodge Room on the 25th day of December, the following were elected officers for the year ensuing, viz:—L. M. Beade, W. M.; John Parsons, S. W.; M. M. Martin, J. W.; C. D. Read, Treasurer; C. H. Pierce, Secretary; John A. Butler, S. D.; Dexter Waite, J. D.; J. Q. Shumway, Daniel Sherwin, Stewards; Hammond J. Livermore, Chaplain; Daniel Lyon, M.; C. H. Pierce, Librarian; H. E. Sawyer, Tyler.

Salem, N. Y.

Golden Wedding.—The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Deacon Barzillai Hurd was made the subject of a very pleasant re-union. About one hundred of his old friends and neighbors were assembled to offer their congratulations and enjoy the pleasures of the occasion, made conspicuous by the loaded tables which the good Deacon had spread in his dining room. After paying all due respect to these, the company gathered around and listened to Mr. Hurd as he welcomed his guests in a few well-chosen remarks. He spoke with much feeling of the happy intercourse and good fellowship that had always existed between himself and his neighbors, which was happily responded to by Dr. H. C. Gray. The request on the cards, "no presents," was, with a single exception, we believe, complied with.—Some of the friends had procured a beautiful family Bible, which was presented by the Rev. Mr. Taylor in a few appropriate remarks, to which the Deacon, in accepting the present, gracefully responded. Peter Cramer, Esq., the oldest gentleman present, offered a prayer, after which the hymn

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

was sung. Remarks followed from the Rev. Charles H. Taylor, Elder Abiez Eldridge and John Stevenson, after which all joined in singing the doxology,—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Dr. Gray offered in continuation the following sentiment: "May we all fifty years hence be as happy in the Spirit World as we seem to be on this occasion." It was a very happy occasion, for all enjoyed it heartily, none more than the aged couple present, of whom five have lived beyond their golden wedding. There were fifty persons present whose average age was over seventy years. Of the large number present at the marriage, only four were present now, Josiah Hurd and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Randall. On the 4th of January fifty years ago, Deacon Hurd married Miss Olive Sanford. Both were natives of Sandgate, Bennington County, Vt., and resided there until about fourteen years ago, when they came to Cambridge. Both in Sandgate and here the worthy couple have always retained the respect and esteem of all their neighbors. For over fifty years the Deacon has held up the standard of the Cross, and for forty years he held the office of Deacon in the church of his native place. Few have lived so long and happily together.—Their children have gone before them to the better land, to which in Christian hope and charity they are waiting their summons. God bless the good Deacon and his worthy wife!—*Post.*

AN EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

San Francisco Jan. 9.—A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of Dec. 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by a rumbling and shaking of the earth. The morning of the 20th ult., was ushered in by a gentle rocking of the earth, which gradually increased in violence until walls of houses were cracked, and everything breakable demolished. Vibrations were from the northeast to southwest, and lasted nearly forty seconds. The Cathedral, warehouse, and several brick buildings were cracked from top to bottom, people were startled from their sleep. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the National Hotel. A shock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened. Trees were uprooted, hills levelled, water courses changed, and a general upheaving of the earth took place. At the city of Manzanillo, the Cathedral building, which stood shocks of earthquakes and storms for a century, was riven from top to bottom. Even the tiles on the roof were broken. Some 18 or 20 persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the American Hotel, and three others were buried beneath the ruins of Wasseman & Co's. warehouse.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The Cubans, taking advantage of the distracted state of affairs in Spain, have inaugurated an insurrection to free themselves from Spanish rule. The cable brings daily and somewhat conflicting advices from the island, and from their tone it would appear that the rebels are likely to succeed. Smarting under long years of oppression, they are terribly in earnest now—determined to do or die. It is more than likely that very soon the Republican flag will cover the whole island, as without the help of Cuban revenues the Spaniards cannot carry on a war for which it will be necessary to sacrifice more men and dollars than they are able to make in the present state of things. There has been considerable fighting in the eastern district of Caba. The Spanish or government troops, under Balmaseda, number 2,300 men; 800 are veterans, and the rest recruits lately arrived, and convicts set at liberty to fight for despotism. Some of these have been court-martialed and shot for crimes lately committed. The slave-traders, to warm revolution, are circulating that slavery will continue, but there is no doubt that the Cubans are fighting for universal freedom. The Junta of Sibamin declared that it was not necessary to arm the slaves, as 40,000 Cubans were in the camp, and they need only the co-operation of the negroes to cultivate the lands for the support of the liberating army; that the slave will be freed without having to fight for his independence. Even the enemies of the revolution confess that order prevails in all the districts occupied by its followers.

The following is the substance of yesterday's dispatches from Cuba: The revolutionary forces, strong in numbers, are besieging Gibara and other towns, and 2000 of them are holding Col. Leno in check at Tunis. The Marquis of Santa Lucia and Gen. Castilo, at the head of rebel bands, remain in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe. Provisions are arriving at Santiago for the troops and famishing people of the interior. Thursday night, by order of the government, all the statues of Queen Isabella, and other symbols of the late dynasty, were removed from the squares and public buildings. Captain-General Dulce has published his proclamation. It is addressed to Cubans. He says: "I will brave every danger, accept every responsibility, for your welfare. The revolution has swept away the Bourbon donasty, tearing up by the roots a plant so poisonous that it putrified the air we breathed. To the citizen shall be returned his rights, to man his dignity. You will receive all the reforms which you require. Cubans and Spaniards are all brothers. From this day Cuba will not be considered a province of Spain. Freedom of the press, the right of meeting in public, and representation in the National Cortes, the three fundamental principles of true liberty, are granted you."

—Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, has behaved himself so badly during the recess that there is fresh talk of his expulsion from the Senate, but so long as he conducts himself with propriety in the Senate, he will not be touched.

New York, Jan. 9.—Yesterday while the Congressional committee were examining witnesses in the election frauds case, Sheriff O'Brien and a posse forced admittance to the room and arrested all the witnesses, taking them no one knows where. The Sheriff then stationed three deputies at the door, with instructions to arrest any witness that might appear. The Committee's sergeant-at-arms then called upon the United States Marshal to put the sheriff's officers out of the building, but just as this was about to be done, those officers left at the command of the committee.

The Truth About the Velocipede.—C. A. Dana, who is the "best velocipedist in New York," and ought to know, answers correspondent thus: "A correspondent at Carroll City, Iowa, wishes us to inform him about the velocipede. We answer that it is a very amusing and very exercising machine for locomotion. It consists of two wheels, one before the other, connected by a steel or iron reach, bearing a saddle, in which the rider sits. It is driven by two pedals attached to the fore wheel, and keep the rider's legs pretty busy. On a perfectly smooth track, such a board floor, a new Nicholson or asphaltum pavement, or hard earth road in the country, it can be driven at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, without great labor; but on a rough road its propulsion is labor indeed. In this city it may be seen in operation every evening at the school of the Messrs. Pearsall, corner of Broadway and 22d street. Velocipedes cost from $100 to $125. There are three makers in this city, whose styles, though all good, differ considerably from each other.

The Rogers Murder.—The new Mayor acts with commendable promptitude in the matter of attempting to ferret out the murderer of the late Charles M. Rogers. He has offered $1,000 and a guarantee against prosecution of the man who was with the assassin at the time of the assault, if he will come forward and declare what he knows about it. Another reward of $1,000 is also offered to the person who will identify himself as the party who addressed the envelope to "James Logan, city," which was found in the coat pocket torn from the murderer during the struggle. A further sum of $2,500 will be paid to the person or persons who will give any information enabling the officers of the law to arrest James Logan, a discharged convict, a description of whose person accompanies the public proclamation of such reward. For the payment of these sums, upon the condition specified, the Mayor pledges himself to be personally responsible. We trust the earnestness shown by Mr. Hall in this matter will infuse a new life into those who are already upon the trail of the murderer.

—A ten years old boy took possession of an engine standing on the railroad track, at Ashburnham, Mass., on Tuesday, and started at full speed for Fitchburg. The engineer, missing his machine, followed on a hand car, and succeeded in overtaking the runaway, who had exhausted his steam.

—The report of Postmaster General Randall on the subject of a postol telegraph, recommends to unite the telegraph with the postal system, and gives some interesting facts relative to the system in Europe, and the present monopoly in this country.

—During the past decade in England, 40,000,000 gold sovereigns and 13,000,000 half sovereigns were coined, which piled one on the other, would make a column thirty-five miles high.

—The Gettysburg National Soldiers' Monument, which is to be consecrated next July, will be of marble, 52 feet in night. The crowning statue represents the Goddess of Liberty, and is 10 feet 6 inches high; it was cut in Italy.

—Caleb Cushing is expected at Washington from Bogota the last of this month. Be ore his arrival, the arrangements for the great suit of the government against Armand Brothers and Erlanger, the bankers of Paris, will be completed. It involves $6,000,000 confederate money and property. Berryer was retained by our government, and since his death his law partner has had charge of the suit.

—Mr. Moltz, after eight years labor, has produced a locomotive which he believes will supercede the use of steam on railroads, and relieve the public of the apprehension of disastrous explosions. The machine is set in motion by levers acting on an eccentric, which moves the wheels of the engine. Balancing weights and springs seem to supply the motive power. The model, which is on exhibition at 634 Broadway, N. Y., cost the inventor $13,000.

—A proposition for ridding the streets of New York with snow has been made to Mayor Hall, by R. A. Smith, inventor of the street-sweeping machine. He proposes to run a portable furnace over the street, in which, by chemical substances, a heat will be radiated so intense that the snow will be melted and flow rapidly into the culverts. With four of these furnaces, Mr. Smith asserts that he can, in the course of a single night, remove a fall of six or eight inches of snow from Broadway, provided he gets to work soon after the fall has ceased.

—Pennsylvania owes $33,286,946; Massachusetts, $27,735,870; Illinois, $5,938,453; Delaware $1,556,000; Michigan $3,614,078 (bonded,) $2,031,440 (trust fund,) Missouri, $18,654,000.

—Representatives Eckley, of Ohio, and Washburn, of Indiana, who have not been re-elected, are candidates for the clerkship of the next House. Mr. McPherson, clerk of the present and two preceding Congresses, is also a candidate and a strong one.

—Mr. Rollins is expected to return the last of the week, and will stick it out until March, when Gen. Grant will have a name ready for the Senate to act upon. Mr. Rollins will then move to Boston, where, in company with W. E. Chandler, late assistant of the Treasury, he will attend to the insurance agencies in New England of Jay Cooke's new life insurance company.

The doors of the penitentiary opened accordingly.

—Onslow Stearns was nominated on Thursday for Governor by the Republican Convention of New Hampshire.

—It cost $10,886,713.76 to govern the city of New York last year. God pity the tax-payers.

—A fire at Bangor, Me., on the night of Jan. 1st, destroyed $300,000 worth of property.

—In England, since the beginning of the year 1866, more than 600 persons have been killed by the explosions in the coal mines.

—A young lady who saw a steam fire engine in Boston, recently, for the first time, innocently inquired why they boiled the water before they threw it on.

—A California paper says that the Chinese are getting so numerous on the Pacific coast that they contemplate appointing missionaries to go among the Christians to convert them to the Chinese religion.

—A car recently left Boston laden with salt for a firm in Salt Lake City, to which place it is to go through without change of bulk, a distance of two thousand three hundred and forty-eight miles.

—People who are interested in the Holy Land will be glad to know that a Macadamized road has been constructed from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and the latter city enjoys a steam mill. Yankees are responsible for both.

—A Harrisburg landlord has sent in a bill to a young man for the injury done to the house by that young man's father in availing himself of one of its apartments to shoot himself in.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt is reported to have made $5,000,000 or $9,000,000 out of his great corner in New York Central. His late movement is considered the greatest financial *coup d' etat* Wall street has ever known.

—The revenue offices in Louisiana are dens of thieves. The postmaster of New Orleans has also caught the infection, and proved a defaulter for $30,000.

—Rev. Mr. Beecher don't have a very high opinion of the judges of New York City. In a recent sermon he said to them:

"If such men are to enter the Kingdom of God, they must be born again. And there will not be much more left of them when they are born again than would make a fair-sized infant."

—Gen. Geo. W. Cole declares that he will not live with or recognize his wife again, and would not meet her were it not to make some necessary arrangements regarding the future of their children.

—An ardent couple was married in Charlotte county, Va., lately, standing on one muddy bank of a swollen stream while the officiating clergyman stood on the other. The bridges had been swept away.

—The lobby are preparing for a general raid on Congress this winter to secure what plunder they can, knowing that their time is short. They expect, and we hope justly, that with the coming in of Grant the era of retrenchment and honesty will begin.

—Gen. Longstreet has written a letter advising the southern people to give a cordial support to Gen Grant. He sensibly tells them that it is fatal policy to make a point of hostility to the Republican party. He assures them that peace and order will come to them by supporting and not by opposing the measures of that party.

—Gen Grant has been seriously urged to appoint Jeff Davis Secretary of War, as a peace offering to the South. Here is Ulysses' most effective "peace offering:" "No terms will be accepted but immediate and unconditonal surrender. I propose to move immediately upon your works. U. S. Grant."

—It is reported that the Kentucky Democrats are anxious to have John C. Breckenridge return to that State, and be elected Governor. No doubt he will do so, but it is some satisfaction to know that the state which elects him will probably lose one of its members of Congress, in consequence of not allowing her negroes to vote. The next census will inflict that very just punishment.

—Reverdy Johnson and Secretary Seward hope to complete negotiations with England for the settlement of the Alabama claims during Johnson's administration. To this end Johnson is still shaking hands and dining with rebel sympathizers in England. The United States Senate will, however, have something to say about it before the negotiation ends in a treaty.

—According to the correspondents Gen. Butler and Andy had a gushing time on New Year's day. "Johnson's face was all over smiling and happy.—Butler's countenance was as radiant as a full moon, beaming with mildness, benevolence and affection." "Mr. President, I wish you a happy New Year, and all the compliments of the season." "General, I heartily respond to your good wishes; I am delighted to see you, general." "Mr. President, I am equally delighted,"—and so on. One of the Washington reporters says "the President's friends do not know what to make of the call, and seem to think it has some hidden meaning." Apropos of which the Boston *Advertiser* tells this "little story:" A noted democratic politician of this vicinity was once asserting his entire indifference to the opinions of his opponents. "Why," said he, "a man likened me the other day to Judas Iscariot, but I don't care." "Yes," said a bystander, "*but how dev Judas feel about it?*"

State News.

—William Bowley, of Newport, has killed 56 foxes within three months.

—Wood is sold in Craftsbury at $3 per cord; hay at $20 per ton; oats at about 80 cents per bushel.

—Mr. A. O. Alton, of Charleston, had a cow choke to death last week, while eating turnips.

—The number of deaths in Westminster for 1868 was eleven. The average age is over seventy years.

—Brattleboro has a velocipede, a four wheeled vehicle, the invention of G. O. Allen.

—A three years old child of Silas Davis, of Enosburgh, fell into a pail of boiling water, last week, and was scalded to death.

—The pay-roll of the contractors shows that about 275 men, all told, were at work upon the Woodstock railroad during the month of December.

—A new altar of Vermont white marble is being executed, at a cost of $30,000, for St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in New York. The altar pieces will cost $10,000 additional.

—Hazen Wilkins, of Eden, had his nose torn off recently, and was otherwise injured by a falling limb of a tree which he was chopping.

—An attempt was made to poison J. M. Mills, of St. Johnsbury, the other day, by leaving in his way a plug of tobacco in the end of which was concealed strychnine enough to kill twenty men.

—Government bonds amounting to $6,000 which Mr. Philo Jewett, of Weybridge, buried in ashes for safety, and which were bleached into almost worthless paper, have been recognized by the Treasury department, and the money refunded.

Butter.—Butter sold at St. Albans, on Tuesday, about the same as last week; fall butter at from 40 to 45 cts., and winter for 35 cents. The amount shipped was 247 tubs. These were also shipped 47 boxes of cheese.

—Roswell M. Field, of Missouri, who is mentioned as Senator Henderson's successor, is the son of the late Martin Field, of Newfane, and a brother of Chas. K. Field, Esq., of Brattleboro.—He is one of the ablest lawyers in St. Louis, if he is not at the head of the bar.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1869.—The first edition of One Hundred Thousand of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Guide for the Flower Garden is now published. It makes a work of 100 pages, beautifully illustrated, with about 150 Fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables and an Elegant Colored Plate, a Bouquet of Flowers. It is the most beautiful as well as the most instructive Floral Guide published, giving plain and thorough directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables. The Floral Guide is published for the benefit of his customers, to whom it is sent free without application, but will be forwarded to all who apply by mail, for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

—The New York Legislature convened on Wednesday last, Mr. Younglove of Saratoga is the Republican, and Wm. Hetchman of new York city the Democratic candidate for Speaker.

—Minnesota yielded a wheat crop last year of sixteen million bushels. This is really more advantageous to the people, in the long run, than a crop of gold of equivalent value.

—A Western editor has got such a cold in his head that the water freezes on it when he washes it.

—There were 740 fires in New York last year, the losses being estimated at $4,342,371. The number is less by 133 than the previous year, and the loss less by $1,368,629.

The Court Could Not Wholesale.—In an interior county of Ohio, in a criminal court presided over by a judge of considerable humor, a notorious thief was on trial for larceny. The principal question of fact in the case was whether the property stolen was worth thirty-five dollars, or less than that amount. According to the statutes of that state, if the value amounted to this sum, the offense was grand larceny, and the penalty would be imprisonment in the penitentiary, where the rogue rightfully belonged. After the jury had been out for several hours, they returned into court, and said to the judge that they could not agree unless he charged them whether they should estimate the goods at the wholesale or retail price. Thereupon the judge drew himself up, and enlightened them thus:

"Well, gentlmen, considering the way the rascal came by the goods, I don't think the court can afford to wholesale them to him."

Settlement of an Enoch Arden Case.—The Superior Court at New Haven, Conn., on Thursday last, granted a divorce to Mary L. Wilcox, of that city, from John H. Wilcox. This is the finale of a case the substantial facts of which we gave some weeks ago. Mrs. Wilcox, believing her husband had been killed in the war—which she had good reason for doing, he having held no communication with her for two years after national peace was concluded—married another man, and afterwards her first husband turned up. In this case, however, the first husband did not appear, and beholding the felicity of his wife, turn him about and die, nor had he previously been cast away on a lonely, uninhabited waste. Instead, when he did return, he brought a suit against his wife for bigamy, and another against her second husband, Benjamin Hotchkiss, for adultery. Neither charge was sustained, the court on the first instance of trial, acquitting both honorably, finding that the woman had been credibly informed by several witnesses that her husband was dead, and having in vain sought to learn that he existed, while afterward she had mourned for him in widow's apparel two years. The Superior Court gave the custody of the child, by the first husband, to the mother, and it is to be presumed that she will be Mrs. Benjamin Hotchkiss about this time.